

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

Chapter 1 : John Negroponte - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Negroponte was sworn in as U.S. Deputy Secretary of State by President George W. Bush on February 27, He served in that position until the end of the Bush administration on January 20, Present [edit].

Negroponte served in the United States Foreign Service from to From to , he had tours of duty as United States ambassador in Honduras, Mexico, and the Philippines. His father was a Greek shipping magnate. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, alongside William H. Bush, the uncle of President George W. In , he became the U. Subsequently, he served as Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, from to ; Ambassador to Mexico, from to ; and Ambassador to the Philippines from to His brother Michel Negroponte is an Emmy Award-winning filmmaker, and his other brother, George Negroponte, is an artist and was President of the Drawing Center from Negroponte and his wife, the former Diana Mary Villiers b. Marina, Alexandra, John, George and Sophia. They were married on December 14, From to , Negroponte was the U. Following the inauguration of Ronald Reagan, Binns was replaced by Negroponte, who has denied having knowledge of any wrongdoing by Honduran military forces. In , The Baltimore Sun published an extensive investigation of U. Speaking of Negroponte and other senior U. Their attitude was one of tolerance and silence. They needed Honduras to loan its territory more than they were concerned about innocent people being killed. Substantial evidence subsequently emerged to support the contention that Negroponte was aware that serious violations of human rights were carried out by the Honduran government, but despite this did not recommend ending U. Menzel, Dictators, Drugs and Revolution: Author House, , The documents, cables that Negroponte sent to Washington while serving as ambassador to Honduras, indicated that he played a more active role than previously known in managing US efforts against the leftist Sandinistas. According to the Post, the image of Negroponte that emerges from the cables is that of an exceptionally energetic, action-oriented ambassador whose anti-communist convictions led him to play down human rights abuses in Honduras, the most reliable U. There is little in the documents the State Department has released so far to support his assertion that he used "quiet diplomacy" to persuade the Honduran authorities to investigate the most egregious violations, including the mysterious disappearance of dozens of government opponents. They show he sent admiring reports to Washington about the Honduran military chief, who was blamed for human rights violations, warned that peace talks with the Nicaraguan regime might be a dangerous "Trojan horse" and pleaded with officials in Washington to impose greater secrecy on the Honduran role in aiding the contras. The cables show that Mr. Negroponte worked closely with William J. He helped word a secret presidential "finding" authorizing support for the Contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels were known, and met regularly with Honduran military officials to win and retain their backing for the covert action. Negroponte was opposed to early drafts of peace settlements on the ground that they would have left undisturbed the enormous threat presented by expansion of the Nicaraguan armed forces with Soviet and Cuban aid. A study of American policy has noted that "the United States had a great deal to do with the preservation of Honduran stability. Had it not been for U. The perpetuation of the military dictatorship would have undermined the legitimacy of the political order, making it far more vulnerable to revolutionary turmoil. Westview, , Following Bush-Gorbachev meetings beginning in , both the U. Senator Bill Bradley regarded the whole episode as "a minor issue--the supply of arms to the Nicaraguan contras, a policy that took on monumental proportions inside the Beltway and upon those liberals who saw another quagmire in every exercise of military power. Knopf, , Office of Trade Representative. His tenure in Mexico was thus the most consequential of any modern American ambassadorship. It was observed twenty years later that "Every so often, there comes to light a document revealing the foresight of a public servant who grasped the full consequences and implications of a particular government measure or policy. Such a document was written in the spring of by the then U. Ambassador to Mexico, John Negroponte. He officiated at the block-long, fortified embassy where he liberalized visa practices. The war against Zapatista rebels in Chiapas broke out after his departure. Bush

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

appointed Negroponte to be U. Negroponte, however, had warned the Bush Administration about the adverse consequences of intervening in Iraq. In the New York Review of Books, Stephen Kinzer reported that the messages sent by nominating Negroponte were that "the Bush administration will not be bound by diplomatic niceties as it conducts its foreign policy. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on May 6, , by a vote of 95 to 3, and was officially sworn in on June 23, replacing L. Paul Bremer as the U. He advised the Bush administration that security had to precede reconstruction in Iraq, organized a peaceful election, and gave advice, equally unwelcome to Secretary Rumsfeld and Democrats in Congress, that a five-year commitment would be required. Earle, "Nights in the Pink Motel: On April 21, , Negroponte was confirmed by a vote of 98 to 2 in the Senate, and subsequently sworn into the office that was called "substantially stronger" than its predecessor position, the Director of Central Intelligence. He will set the budgets. A memorandum in the Federal Register signed May 5, by President Bush states that Negroponte, as intelligence czar, be delegated the authority to exempt companies from accurate accounting standards, a power previously reserved for the chief executive under the Securities Exchange Act. Ambassador Negroponte has served bravely and with distinction in Iraq and at the United Nations during a time of turmoil and uncertainty. He brings a record of proven leadership and strong management. Poor quality control and technical problems raised questions about whether the system would ever work properly. The mission managers are focused on counterterrorism, counterproliferation, counterintelligence, Iran, North Korea, and Cuba and Venezuela. According to John McLaughlin, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence DDCI , the mission manager concept, "holds much promise for integrating analysis, collection and other intelligence activities. In spite of his progress leading the Intelligence Community, though, there were rumors that Negroponte wanted to move back to the field in which he spent 37 years" the State Department and Foreign Service. Former DDCI John McLaughlin wrote after the resignation was announced, "Negroponte must be credited with bringing a reassuring and confident demeanor to a community that had been rocked by controversy.

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

Chapter 2 : John Negroponte - WikiVisually

Negroponte Nomination Hearing The Senate Foreign Relations Committee holds a hearing on the nomination of John Negroponte to be deputy secretary of State. He testified on a number of issues.

Acceptance of Negroponte Provokes Opposition Outrage: Mexico Furor Erupts Over U. Negroponte as the next U. Deputy Secretary of State John D. Negroponte reported no breakthroughs in the two-hour meeting, during which he also urged Musharraf to reconcile with opposition leader Benazir Bhutto. If confirmed by the Senate, Negroponte would be taking charge of the U. President Bush is expected to announce today that Negroponte will become the top deputy at the State Department. Bush also is set to nominate retired Navy Vice Adm. Michael McConnell to be the next director of national intelligence. The vote means the former Iraq ambassador and longtime diplomat could be in his new job this month. Negroponte to be U. Negroponte, who served as American ambassador to Honduras at the height of the Contra war against the Nicaraguan government, has been critical of Mexican foreign policy. The United States had been without a chief U. Negroponte, a career diplomat, to be U. In his globe-trotting year career, the year-old Negroponte had eight assignments overseas, including ambassador to Mexico, the Philippines and Honduras. He was in charge of Vietnam affairs under Henry A. Negroponte, met Friday with Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri Maliki during an unannounced visit, the second stop this week by a top Bush administration official amid signs of strain between the two governments. The visit by Negroponte, who previously served as U. Director of National Intelligence John D. The suggestion that U. The CIA and other U. The comments by Air Force Lt. Bush ordered the changes three months after a presidential commission issued a withering indictment of the intelligence failures that preceded the Iraq war. The commission said that a poorly coordinated intelligence community in the U. Negroponte, is not yet heeding a top recommendation of the Sept. As part of a panel discussion about the progress of intelligence changes, former Navy Secretary John F.

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

Chapter 3 : Articles about John D Negroponte - latimes

Deputy Secretary Negroponte traveled to Beijing on January 7 to meet with Chinese officials and attend events in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

His father was a Greek shipping magnate. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, alongside William H. Bush, the uncle of President George W. In , he became the U. Subsequently, he served as Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, from to ; Ambassador to Mexico, from to ; and Ambassador to the Philippines from to His brother Michel Negroponte is an Emmy Award -winning filmmaker, and his other brother, George Negroponte, is an artist and was President of the Drawing Center from Negroponte and his wife, the former Diana Mary Villiers b. Marina, Alexandra, John, George and Sophia. They were married on December 14, Following the inauguration of Ronald Reagan, Binns was replaced by Negroponte, who has denied having knowledge of any wrongdoing by Honduran military forces. In , The Baltimore Sun published an extensive investigation of U. Speaking of Negroponte and other senior U. Their attitude was one of tolerance and silence. They needed Honduras to loan its territory more than they were concerned about innocent people being killed. Substantial evidence subsequently emerged to support the contention that Negroponte was aware that serious violations of human rights were carried out by the Honduran government, but despite this did not recommend ending U. Menzel, Dictators, Drugs and Revolution: Author House, , Binns, The United States in Honduras: Mc Farland, , 13,14,33,51, The documents, cables that Negroponte sent to Washington while serving as ambassador to Honduras, indicated that he played a more active role than previously known in managing US efforts against the leftist Sandinistas. According to the Post, the image of Negroponte that emerges from the cables is that of an exceptionally energetic, action-oriented ambassador whose anti-communist convictions led him to play down human rights abuses in Honduras, the most reliable U. There is little in the documents the State Department has released so far to support his assertion that he used "quiet diplomacy" to persuade the Honduran authorities to investigate the most egregious violations, including the mysterious disappearance of dozens of government opponents. They show he sent admiring reports to Washington about the Honduran military chief, who was blamed for human rights violations, warned that peace talks with the Nicaraguan regime might be a dangerous "Trojan horse" and pleaded with officials in Washington to impose greater secrecy on the Honduran role in aiding the contras. The cables show that Mr. Negroponte worked closely with William J. He helped word a secret presidential "finding" authorizing support for the Contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels were known, and met regularly with Honduran military officials to win and retain their backing for the covert action. Negroponte was opposed to early drafts of peace settlements on the ground that they would have left undisturbed the enormous threat presented by expansion of the Nicaraguan armed forces with Soviet and Cuban aid. A study of American policy has noted that "the United States had a great deal to do with the preservation of Honduran stability. Had it not been for U. The perpetuation of the military dictatorship would have undermined the legitimacy of the political order, making it far more vulnerable to revolutionary turmoil. Westview, , Following Bush-Gorbachev meetings beginning in , both the U. Senator Bill Bradley regarded the whole episode as "a minor issue--the supply of arms to the Nicaraguan contras, a policy that took on monumental proportions inside the Beltway and upon those liberals who saw another quagmire in every exercise of military power. Knopf, , Office of Trade Representative. His tenure in Mexico was thus the most consequential of any modern American ambassadorship. It was observed twenty years later that "Every so often, there comes to light a document revealing the foresight of a public servant who grasped the full consequences and implications of a particular government measure or policy. Such a document was written in the spring of by the then U. Ambassador to Mexico, John Negroponte. Contreras, In the Shadow of the Giant: The Americanization of Mexico New Brunswick: Rutgers, , He officiated at the block-long, fortified embassy where he liberalized visa practices.

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

The war against Zapatista]] rebels in [[Chiapas] broke out after his departure]. Bush appointed Negroponte to be U. Negroponte, however, had warned the Bush Administration about the adverse consequences of intervening in Iraq. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on May 6, , by a vote of 95 to 3, and was officially sworn in on June 23, replacing L. Paul Bremer as the U. He advised the Bush administration that security had to precede reconstruction in Iraq, organized a peaceful election, and gave advice, equally unwelcome to Secretary Rumsfeld and Democrats in Congress, that a five-year commitment would be required. Earle, "Nights in the Pink Motel: He will set the budgets. Ambassador Negroponte has served bravely and with distinction in Iraq and at the United Nations during a time of turmoil and uncertainty. He brings a record of proven leadership and strong management. Poor quality control and technical problems raised questions about whether the system would ever work properly. The mission managers are focused on counterterrorism , counterproliferation , counterintelligence , Iran , North Korea , and Cuba and Venezuela.

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

Chapter 4 : John D. Negroponte - The Full Wiki

Negroponte is the first person to hold the post of intelligence czar, created after the Sept. 11, , attacks. NBC News first reported Negroponte's planned move to State.

He is currently a J. Negroponte served in the United States Foreign Service from to From to , he had tours of duty as United States ambassador in Honduras , Mexico , and the Philippines. His father was a Greek shipping magnate and alpine skier who competed in the Winter Olympics. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, alongside William H. Bush , the brother of President George H. In , he became the U. Subsequently, he served as Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs , from to ; Ambassador to Mexico, from to ; and Ambassador to the Philippines from to From until his appointment as ambassador to the U. His brother Michel Negroponte is an Emmy Award -winning filmmaker , and his other brother, George Negroponte, is an artist and was President of the Drawing Center from 1987 to 1991. Negroponte and his wife, Diana Mary Villiers b. They were married on December 14, 1964. After the inauguration of Ronald Reagan , Binns was replaced by Negroponte, who has denied having knowledge of any wrongdoing by Honduran military forces. In , The Baltimore Sun published an extensive investigation of U. Speaking of Negroponte and other senior U. They needed Honduras to loan its territory more than they were concerned about innocent people being killed. Substantial evidence subsequently emerged to support the contention that Negroponte was aware that serious violations of human rights were carried out by the Honduran government, but despite this did not recommend ending U. The documents, cables that Negroponte sent to Washington while serving as ambassador to Honduras, indicated that he played a more active role than previously known in managing US efforts against the leftist Sandinistas. According to the Post, the image of Negroponte that emerges from the cables is that of an: There is little in the documents the State Department has released so far to support his assertion that he used "quiet diplomacy" to persuade the Honduran authorities to investigate the most egregious violations, including the mysterious disappearance of dozens of government opponents. They show he sent admiring reports to Washington about the Honduran military chief, who was blamed for human rights violations, warned that peace talks with the Nicaraguan regime might be a dangerous "Trojan horse" and pleaded with officials in Washington to impose greater secrecy on the Honduran role in aiding the contras. The cables show that Mr. Negroponte worked closely with William J. He helped word a secret presidential "finding" authorizing support for the Contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels were known, and met regularly with Honduran military officials to win and retain their backing for the covert action. A study of American policy has noted that "the United States had a great deal to do with the preservation of Honduran stability. Had it not been for U. The perpetuation of the military dictatorship would have undermined the legitimacy of the political order, making it far more vulnerable to revolutionary turmoil. Senator Bill Bradley regarded the whole episode as "a minor issue--the supply of arms to the Nicaraguan contras, a policy that took on monumental proportions inside the Beltway and upon those liberals who saw another quagmire in every exercise of military power. Office of Trade Representative. His tenure in Mexico was thus the most consequential of any modern American ambassadorship. It was observed twenty years later that "Every so often, there comes to light a document revealing the foresight of a public servant who grasped the full consequences and implications of a particular government measure or policy. Such a document was written in the spring of 1985 by the then U. Ambassador to Mexico, John Negroponte. The war against Zapatista rebels in Chiapas broke out after his departure. Bush appointed Negroponte to be U. According to CBS News: At the United Nations, Negroponte, 64, was instrumental in winning unanimous approval of a Security Council resolution that demanded Saddam Hussein comply with U. Negroponte, however, had warned the Bush Administration about the adverse consequences of intervening in Iraq. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on May 6, 2001, by a vote of 95 to 3, and was sworn in on June 23, 2001, replacing L. Paul Bremer as the U. He advised the Bush administration that security had to precede reconstruction in Iraq, organized a peaceful election, and gave advice, equally

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

unwelcome to Secretary Rumsfeld and Democrats in Congress, that a five-year commitment would be required. On February 17, , President George W. He will set the budgets. Ambassador Negroponte has served bravely and with distinction in Iraq and at the United Nations during a time of turmoil and uncertainty. He brings a record of proven leadership and strong management. Poor quality control and technical problems raised questions about whether the system would ever work properly. The mission managers are focused on counterterrorism , counterproliferation , counterintelligence , Iran , North Korea , and Cuba and Venezuela. According to a senior intelligence official quoted in U. Deputy Secretary of State â€” Negroponte was sworn in as U. Bush on February 27, Haass , former Deputy Secretary of State John Negroponte, former Senator John Warner , and journalist Andrea Mitchell at Ronald Reagan Centennial Roundtable in Ambassador Negroponte serves on the Leadership Council of Concordia ,[35] a nonpartisan, nonprofit based in New York City focused on promoting effective publicâ€”private collaboration to create a more prosperous and sustainable future.

Chapter 5 : Negroponte Moving to Deputy State Department Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 — John D. Negroponte, whom President Bush installed less than two years ago as the first director of national intelligence, will soon leave his post to become the State.

His father was a Greek shipping magnate. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, alongside William H. Bush, the uncle of President George W. In , he became the U. Subsequently, he served as Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, from to ; Ambassador to Mexico, from to ; and Ambassador to the Philippines from to His brother Michel Negroponte is an Emmy Award -winning filmmaker, and his other brother, George Negroponte, is an artist and was President of the Drawing Center from Negroponte and his wife, the former Diana Mary Villiers b. Marina, Alexandra, John, George and Sophia. They were married on December 14, Following the inauguration of Ronald Reagan, Binns was replaced by Negroponte, who has denied having knowledge of any wrongdoing by Honduran military forces. In , The Baltimore Sun published an extensive investigation of U. Speaking of Negroponte and other senior U. Their attitude was one of tolerance and silence. They needed Honduras to loan its territory more than they were concerned about innocent people being killed. Substantial evidence subsequently emerged to support the contention that Negroponte was aware that serious violations of human rights were carried out by the Honduran government, but despite this did not recommend ending U. The documents, cables that Negroponte sent to Washington while serving as ambassador to Honduras, indicated that he played a more active role than previously known in managing US efforts against the leftist Sandinistas. According to the Post, the image of Negroponte that emerges from the cables is that of an exceptionally energetic, action-oriented ambassador whose anti-communist convictions led him to play down human rights abuses in Honduras, the most reliable U. There is little in the documents the State Department has released so far to support his assertion that he used "quiet diplomacy" to persuade the Honduran authorities to investigate the most egregious violations, including the mysterious disappearance of dozens of government opponents. They show he sent admiring reports to Washington about the Honduran military chief, who was blamed for human rights violations, warned that peace talks with the Nicaraguan regime might be a dangerous "Trojan horse" and pleaded with officials in Washington to impose greater secrecy on the Honduran role in aiding the contras. The cables show that Mr. Negroponte worked closely with William J. He helped word a secret presidential "finding" authorizing support for the Contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels were known, and met regularly with Honduran military officials to win and retain their backing for the covert action. Bush appointed Negroponte to be U. In the New York Review of Books, Stephen Kinzer reported that the messages sent by nominating Negroponte were that "the Bush administration will not be bound by diplomatic niceties as it conducts its foreign policy. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on May 6, , by a vote of 95 to 3, and was officially sworn in on June 23, replacing L. Paul Bremer as the U. He will set the budgets. Ambassador Negroponte has served bravely and with distinction in Iraq and at the United Nations during a time of turmoil and uncertainty. He brings a record of proven leadership and strong management. Poor quality control and technical problems raised questions about whether the system would ever work properly. The mission managers are focused on counterterrorism, counterproliferation, counterintelligence, Iran, North Korea, and Cuba and Venezuela.

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

Chapter 6 : Under The Lights - Photos Of The Day - Pictures - CBS News

Interview by Jorge Fernandez Menendez of Cadena Tres John D. Negroponte, Deputy Secretary of State Mexico City, Mexico October 30, Jorge Fernandez Menandez: Here with us is the Deputy Secretary of State John Dimitri Negroponte.

His father was a Greek shipping magnate. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, alongside William H. Bush , the brother of President George H. In , he became the U. Subsequently, he served as Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs , from to ; Ambassador to Mexico, from to ; and Ambassador to the Philippines from to From until his appointment as ambassador to the U. His brother Michel Negroponte is an Emmy Award -winning filmmaker , and his other brother, George Negroponte, is an artist and was President of the Drawing Center from Negroponte and his wife, Diana Mary Villiers b. They were married on December 14, Following the inauguration of Ronald Reagan, Binns was replaced by Negroponte, who has denied having knowledge of any wrongdoing by Honduran military forces. Speaking of Negroponte and other senior U. They needed Honduras to loan its territory more than they were concerned about innocent people being killed. According to the Post, the image of Negroponte that emerges from the cables is that of an: There is little in the documents the State Department has released so far to support his assertion that he used "quiet diplomacy" to persuade the Honduran authorities to investigate the most egregious violations, including the mysterious disappearance of dozens of government opponents. They show he sent admiring reports to Washington about the Honduran military chief, who was blamed for human rights violations, warned that peace talks with the Nicaraguan regime might be a dangerous "Trojan horse" and pleaded with officials in Washington to impose greater secrecy on the Honduran role in aiding the contras. Negroponte worked closely with William J. He helped word a secret presidential "finding" authorizing support for the Contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels were known, and met regularly with Honduran military officials to win and retain their backing for the covert action. A study of American policy has noted that "the United States had a great deal to do with the preservation of Honduran stability. Had it not been for U. The perpetuation of the military dictatorship would have undermined the legitimacy of the political order, making it far more vulnerable to revolutionary turmoil. Senator Bill Bradley regarded the whole episode as "a minor issue--the supply of arms to the Nicaraguan contras, a policy that took on monumental proportions inside the Beltway and upon those liberals who saw another quagmire in every exercise of military power. Office of Trade Representative. His tenure in Mexico was thus the most consequential of any modern American ambassadorship. It was observed twenty years later that "Every so often, there comes to light a document revealing the foresight of a public servant who grasped the full consequences and implications of a particular government measure or policy. Such a document was written in the spring of by the then U. Ambassador to Mexico, John Negroponte. The war against Zapatista rebels in Chiapas broke out after his departure. Bush appointed Negroponte to be U. According to CBS News: At the United Nations, Negroponte, 64, was instrumental in winning unanimous approval of a Security Council resolution that demanded Saddam Hussein comply with U. Negroponte, however, had warned the Bush Administration about the adverse consequences of intervening in Iraq. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on May 6, , by a vote of 95 to 3, and was sworn in on June 23, replacing L. Paul Bremer as the U. He advised the Bush administration that security had to precede reconstruction in Iraq, organized a peaceful election, and gave advice, equally unwelcome to Secretary Rumsfeld and Democrats in Congress, that a five-year commitment would be required. Earle, "Nights in the Pink Motel: He will set the budgets. Ambassador Negroponte has served bravely and with distinction in Iraq and at the United Nations during a time of turmoil and uncertainty. He brings a record of proven leadership and strong management. Poor quality control and technical problems raised questions about whether the system would ever work properly. The mission managers are focused on counterterrorism , counterproliferation , counterintelligence , Iran , North Korea , and Cuba and Venezuela. According to a senior

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

intelligence official quoted in U. Deputy Secretary of State â€” This section requires expansion. March Negropte was sworn in as U. Bush on February 27, Present Ambassador Negropte serves on the Leadership Council of Concordia , [32] a nonpartisan, nonprofit based in New York City focused on promoting effective public-private collaboration to create a more prosperous and sustainable future.

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

Chapter 7 : Negroponte Nomination Hearing, Jan 30 | Video | racedaydvl.com

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — John D. Negroponte, nominated as deputy secretary of state, defended the Bush administration's more confrontational policy with Iran in a Senate confirmation hearing that.

His father was a Greek shipping magnate and alpine skier who competed in the Winter Olympics. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, alongside William H. Bush, the brother of President George H. In , he became the U. Subsequently, he served as Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs , from to ; Ambassador to Mexico, from to ; and Ambassador to the Philippines from to From until his appointment as ambassador to the U. His brother Michel Negroponte is an Emmy Award -winning filmmaker , and his other brother, George Negroponte, is an artist and was President of the Drawing Center from — Negroponte and his wife, Diana Mary Villiers b. They were married on December 14, After the inauguration of Ronald Reagan , Binns was replaced by Negroponte, who has denied having knowledge of any wrongdoing by Honduran military forces. In , The Baltimore Sun published an extensive investigation of U. Speaking of Negroponte and other senior U. They needed Honduras to loan its territory more than they were concerned about innocent people being killed. According to the Post, the image of Negroponte that emerges from the cables is that of an: There is little in the documents the State Department has released so far to support his assertion that he used "quiet diplomacy" to persuade the Honduran authorities to investigate the most egregious violations, including the mysterious disappearance of dozens of government opponents. They show he sent admiring reports to Washington about the Honduran military chief, who was blamed for human rights violations, warned that peace talks with the Nicaraguan regime might be a dangerous "Trojan horse" and pleaded with officials in Washington to impose greater secrecy on the Honduran role in aiding the contras. Negroponte worked closely with William J. He helped word a secret presidential "finding" authorizing support for the Contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels were known, and met regularly with Honduran military officials to win and retain their backing for the covert action. A study of American policy has noted that "the United States had a great deal to do with the preservation of Honduran stability. Had it not been for U. The perpetuation of the military dictatorship would have undermined the legitimacy of the political order, making it far more vulnerable to revolutionary turmoil. Senator Bill Bradley regarded the whole episode as "a minor issue--the supply of arms to the Nicaraguan contras, a policy that took on monumental proportions inside the Beltway and upon those liberals who saw another quagmire in every exercise of military power. Office of Trade Representative. His tenure in Mexico was thus the most consequential of any modern American ambassadorship. It was observed twenty years later that "Every so often, there comes to light a document revealing the foresight of a public servant who grasped the full consequences and implications of a particular government measure or policy. Such a document was written in the spring of by the then U. Ambassador to Mexico, John Negroponte. The war against Zapatista rebels in Chiapas broke out after his departure. Bush appointed Negroponte to be U. According to CBS News: At the United Nations, Negroponte, 64, was instrumental in winning unanimous approval of a Security Council resolution that demanded Saddam Hussein comply with U. Negroponte, however, had warned the Bush Administration about the adverse consequences of intervening in Iraq. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on May 6, , by a vote of 95 to 3, and was sworn in on June 23, , replacing L. Paul Bremer as the U. He advised the Bush administration that security had to precede reconstruction in Iraq, organized a peaceful election, and gave advice, equally unwelcome to Secretary Rumsfeld and Democrats in Congress, that a five-year commitment would be required. On February 17, , President George W. He will set the budgets. Ambassador Negroponte has served bravely and with distinction in Iraq and at the United Nations during a time of turmoil and uncertainty. He brings a record of proven leadership and strong management. Poor quality control and technical problems raised questions about whether the system would ever work properly. The mission managers are focused on counterterrorism , counterproliferation , counterintelligence , Iran , North Korea , and Cuba and Venezuela. According to a senior

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

intelligence official quoted in U. Deputy Secretary of State [edit] This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. March Negroponte was sworn in as U. Bush on February 27, Haass , former Deputy Secretary of State John Negroponte, former Senator John Warner , and journalist Andrea Mitchell at Ronald Reagan Centennial Roundtable in Ambassador Negroponte serves on the Leadership Council of Concordia , [35] a nonpartisan, nonprofit based in New York City focused on promoting effective public-private collaboration to create a more prosperous and sustainable future.

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

Chapter 8 : John Negroponte - Wikipedia

Negroponte was sworn in as U.S. Deputy Secretary of State by President George W. Bush on February 27, [11] He served in that position until the end of the Bush administration on January 20,

Nominated on February 17, , confirmed on April 21, Birthplace: Married Diana with five children. John and Diana Negroponte adopted all of their children from Honduras , Brother: Graduated from Yale University in Occupation: Career diplomat Career History: His first diplomatic assignment was to the U. Negroponte eventually rose through the ranks of the diplomatic corps to serve as the Ambassador to Honduras from to In this position, he worked with Colin Powell. Following that assignment, Negroponte served as the U. Ambassador to Mexico from to and then as the Ambassador to the Philippines from to From to his nomination as U. President Bush appointed Negroponte as the U. Ambassador to the United Nations, a position he held from to , when the president nominated him as the first U. Ambassador to Iraq in the post-Saddam era. On April 19, , President George W. Bush nominated Negroponte to be the U. Ambassador to the new Iraqi government after the scheduled June 30, handover of sovereignty from the Coalition Provisional Authority headed by L. Negroponte served as the U. Ambassador to Iraq from June to March Past chairman of the French-American Foundation. Henry Kissinger, Colin Powell Incredible online help you pass in exam. We offer best quality and for your success in HP2-E39 and questions.

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

Chapter 9 : John D. Negroponte - Speakerpedia, Discover & Follow a World of Compelling Voices

John D. Negroponte is Deputy Secretary of State and was the first Director of National Intelligence (). He served in many different U.S. Foreign Service and White House posts from to

He is currently a J. Negroponte served in the United States Foreign Service from to From to , he had tours of duty as United States ambassador in Honduras, Mexico , and the Philippines. His father was a Greek shipping magnate and alpine skier who competed in the Winter Olympics. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, alongside William H. Bush , the brother of President George H. In , he became the U. Subsequently, he served as Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs , from to ; Ambassador to Mexico, from to ; and Ambassador to the Philippines from to From until his appointment as ambassador to the U. His brother Michel Negroponte is an Emmy Award -winning filmmaker , and his other brother, George Negroponte, is an artist and was President of the Drawing Center from 1987 to 1991. Negroponte and his wife, Diana Mary Villiers b. They were married on December 14, 1964. After the inauguration of Ronald Reagan , Binns was replaced by Negroponte, who has denied having knowledge of any wrongdoing by Honduran military forces. In 1982, The Baltimore Sun published an extensive investigation of U. Speaking of Negroponte and other senior U. They needed Honduras to loan its territory more than they were concerned about innocent people being killed. Substantial evidence subsequently emerged to support the contention that Negroponte was aware that serious violations of human rights were carried out by the Honduran government, but despite this did not recommend ending U. The documents, cables that Negroponte sent to Washington while serving as ambassador to Honduras, indicated that he played a more active role than previously known in managing US efforts against the leftist Sandinistas. According to the Post, the image of Negroponte that emerges from the cables is that of an: There is little in the documents the State Department has released so far to support his assertion that he used "quiet diplomacy" to persuade the Honduran authorities to investigate the most egregious violations, including the mysterious disappearance of dozens of government opponents. They show he sent admiring reports to Washington about the Honduran military chief, who was blamed for human rights violations, warned that peace talks with the Nicaraguan regime might be a dangerous "Trojan horse" and pleaded with officials in Washington to impose greater secrecy on the Honduran role in aiding the contras. The cables show that Mr. Negroponte worked closely with William J. He helped word a secret presidential "finding" authorizing support for the Contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels were known, and met regularly with Honduran military officials to win and retain their backing for the covert action. A study of American policy has noted that "the United States had a great deal to do with the preservation of Honduran stability. Had it not been for U. The perpetuation of the military dictatorship would have undermined the legitimacy of the political order, making it far more vulnerable to revolutionary turmoil. Senator Bill Bradley regarded the whole episode as "a minor issue--the supply of arms to the Nicaraguan contras, a policy that took on monumental proportions inside the Beltway and upon those liberals who saw another quagmire in every exercise of military power. Office of Trade Representative. His tenure in Mexico was thus the most consequential of any modern American ambassadorship. It was observed twenty years later that "Every so often, there comes to light a document revealing the foresight of a public servant who grasped the full consequences and implications of a particular government measure or policy. Such a document was written in the spring of 1982 by the then U. Ambassador to Mexico, John Negroponte. The war against Zapatista rebels in Chiapas broke out after his departure. Bush appointed Negroponte to be U. According to CBS News: At the United Nations, Negroponte, 64, was instrumental in winning unanimous approval of a Security Council resolution that demanded Saddam Hussein comply with U. Negroponte, however, had warned the Bush Administration about the adverse consequences of intervening in Iraq. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on May 6, 1989, by a vote of 95 to 3, and was sworn in on June 23, 1989, replacing L. Paul Bremer as the U. He advised the Bush administration that security had to precede reconstruction in Iraq, organized a peaceful election, and gave advice, equally

DOWNLOAD PDF JANUARY 30, 2007: JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

unwelcome to Secretary Rumsfeld and Democrats in Congress, that a five-year commitment would be required. On April 21, , Negroponte was confirmed by a vote of 98 to 2 in the Senate, and subsequently sworn into the office that was called "substantially stronger" than its predecessor position, the Director of Central Intelligence. He will set the budgets. A memorandum in the Federal Register signed May 5, Ambassador Negroponte has served bravely and with distinction in Iraq and at the United Nations during a time of turmoil and uncertainty. He brings a record of proven leadership and strong management. Poor quality control and technical problems raised questions about whether the system would ever work properly. The mission managers are focused on counterterrorism , counterproliferation , counterintelligence , Iran, North Korea, and Cuba and Venezuela. According to John McLaughlin , former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence DDCI , the mission manager concept, "holds much promise for integrating analysis, collection and other intelligence activities. According to a senior intelligence official quoted in U. In spite of his progress leading the Intelligence Community , though, there were rumors that Negroponte wanted to move back to the field in which he spent 37 years " the State Department and Foreign Service. Former DDCI John McLaughlin wrote after the resignation was announced, "Negroponte must be credited with bringing a reassuring and confident demeanor to a community that had been rocked by controversy. Deputy Secretary of State " Negroponte was sworn in as U. Bush on February 27, Present Ambassador Negroponte serves on the Leadership Council of Concordia , [22] a nonpartisan, nonprofit based in New York City focused on promoting effective public-private collaboration to create a more prosperous and sustainable future.